Leopold von Orlich

# Rules and Regulations

OF THE

# MEDICAL COLLEGE

## OF BENGAL,

MDCCCXLV.

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Calcutta:

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# RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

# BENGAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Printed by Order of the Council of Education,

F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

*Secretary.*

*April,* 1845.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

# MEDICAL COLLEGE.

## STIPENDIARY STUDENTS.

### SECTION I.

1. In conformity with the provisions of General Order dated 28th January, 1835, the number of students admitted on the foundation shall be limited to fifty, except in the cases provided for in Section 5, on Robertson Scholarships.

2. All such students shall receive a monthly stipend of Co.'s Rupees eight, during the period allowed for completing their studies, and obtaining the certificate of qualification.

3. Stipendiary students voluntarily leaving the College before presenting themselves for final examination, will be required to refund the total amount received by them, from the date of their registration up to the period of their resignation.

4. The stipend shall be drawn in a monthly contingent bill by the College Treasurer, and paid regularly to the student; subject only to the stoppages specified in Section 4, regarding fines for irregularity of attendance and absence without leave.

5. No one shall be admitted as a stipendiary student

under the full age of sixteen years, or above that of twenty —on any account whatever.

6. Every applicant for admission shall bring a letter of recommendation from some respectable person, certifying that he is of good character, and worthy of admission to the privilege of studying medicine.

7. At the termination of each annual examination for the certificate of qualification, a general examination shall be held in the College, of all candidates who may be deemed eligible to compete for the existing vacancies in the stipendiary class. The Secretary to the College shall post up in the Theatre, and otherwise make known to all whom it may concern, through the medium of the Government, Bengali and Urdu Gazettes, a notice of such examination, at least one fortnight prior to its occurrence.

8. The candidates must present themselves before the Secretary to the College three days prior to the day of examination, with a view to their being identified as the persons really desiring admission.

9. All candidates will be expected to possess a thorough knowledge of English, so as to be able to read, write, and enunciate it with fluency and facility. They must be able to analyze a passage in Milton's Paradise Lost, Robertson's Histories, or works of a similar classical standard—be acquainted with the elements of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Natural Philosophy,—and bring certificates from the Head Masters of the schools in which they have studied, expressly stating that they possess the information required, and are capable of undergoing the ordeal proposed. The preference, in selection, will always be given to those who possess the greatest amount of information in the above-mentioned branches of education.

10. On his admission to the College, each student shall be furnished with a ticket by the Secretary, specifying his name and date of appointment.

11. Every student shall at the termination of each session, undergo an examination by the College Council, with a view to ascertain the progress made during the past year, and in case he should have been idle and appear to the examiners unlikely to turn out well, that his name may be struck out of the list of stipendiary students, and his place filled up at the ensuing examination of candidates for admission.

12. Every student shall on all occasions conduct himself with propriety and decorum; attend to and obey all orders which may be issued by the Council of Education and College Council; be regular in his attendance at roll call, and those lectures which he will be directed to attend.

Any infraction of the above rules will be reported to the Council of Education for such punishment as that body may deem necessary, and in cases of contumacy or persistence in malpractices, for expulsion from the College.

13. The period during which stipends shall be allowed to students, to enable them to go through the course of study required to obtain the certificate of qualification, is fixed at five years, after which time the name of any student who shall have failed to pass, shall be struck off the rolls.

14. No student shall be permitted to present himself for final examination, until he shall have completed five sessions of study in the College,—when he will be required to produce certificates of attendance upon all the courses of lecture, specified in Section 8; and likewise of having, during that period, performed the duties of clinical clerk and dresser, for not less than eighteen months, collectively.

15. Every student at the termination of each course of lectures, shall be furnished with a certificate, signed by the Professor, countersigned by the Secretary to the Col-

lege, numbered and registered, specifying his attendance upon the course, according to the following form :

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BENGAL.

No. *Entered* *of* 18 .

*I hereby Certify that*
*of*
*attended my Lectures on*
*delivered at this College, from* 18
*to* 18 *comprising*
*lectures*

Professor.

Secretary.

16. No student shall be allowed to pass his final examination, without producing these certificates for the information of the examiners and assessors.

17. The annual examinations shall commence on the 15th of March, and continue until the 15th of April of each year; the general examinations being conducted by the College Council, on days alternating with those of the final examination, which will be conducted by the examiners and assessors appointed by Government.

18. The vacation shall commence on the 15th of April of each year, and continue until the 15th of June, the whole of the College, with the exception of the Hospital and Out-door Dispensary, being closed during that period.

19. Every student on leaving the College and passing the required examination, shall be presented with a diploma, engrossed on parchment, in English, Persian, and Bengalee, of which the following is the form and wording in English. It shall be signed by the Examiners, Asses-

sors, Professors of the College, President of the Council of Education, and Secretary to Government.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BENGAL

INSTITUTED

IN THE YEAR OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA,

1835,

CORRESPONDING TO THE BENGAL ERA,

1242.

*We, the undersigned, having fully and carefully examined* ——— *of* ———, *in March* 184—, *do hereby certify that he possesses an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practical Pharmacy and Botany; and that he is sufficiently versed in the principles and practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, to qualify him for holding public medical employment, or for commencing independent practice. We have further received satisfactory proofs of his diligence and good conduct, during his education at the Medical College of Bengal.*

20. Every student to whom the above diploma shall have been granted, shall be styled "GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BENGAL."

## FREE STUDENTS.

### SECTION II.

1. The number of students wishing to obtain a complete medical education at their own expense, shall be unlimited.

2. No person shall be considered eligible to study as a free student, until he has been subjected to the examination prescribed in para. 8, Section 1, for foundation pupils, and his capacity for studying with any prospect of ultimate success, fully ascertained by the examiners.

3. The free students shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the other pupils of the College, in all matters of discipline.

4. With regard to regularity of attendance—as this cannot be enforced by means of fines, any free students who may be absent without sufficient cause, more than twenty-four times during each session of ten months, shall be deprived of the privilege of contending for the prizes and other rewards bestowed at the end of the session.

5. Diplomas and certificates of qualification bestowed on the free students, shall be the same as those granted to Stipendiary pupils at the annual examination.

6. The leave of absence on private affairs, or unavoidable detention from College by sickness and other causes of a like nature, shall be subject to the rules laid down in Section 3.

## ATTENDANCE.

### SECTION III.

1. With a view to ascertain the presence of the students, each Professor shall, at every lecture, call over the roll of those bound to attend his class, in accordance with the regulations contained in Section 8, of these rules. These rolls shall be forwarded to the Secretary's office at the end of every month, for the purpose of being recorded, and submitted to the Council of Education.

2. Any student found to be absent, from whatever cause, shall be fined by the College Council, the sums specified in the next section of rules, ordered by Government and the Council of Education, to be adopted in all their Institutions.

3. Two gold circlets of merit having been granted annually, shall be bestowed upon the two students who, in

addition to other qualifications, shall have been most regular in their attendance, as ascertained by the monthly list of attendance, compiled from the Professors' roll call.

4. In the case of any student living at a great distance from the College, who may be unable to present himself at the exact time for calling the roll, or if he can account satisfactorily for his detention beyond the regulated time, on application and explanation to the Secretary, his name shall be entered as present, on a list kept for the purpose, which list shall be consulted in making out the monthly register of attendance.

5. The monthly register shall be prepared and given to the Secretary to the Council of Education, on the last Saturday of each month, at the meeting held in the Medical College. It shall be accompanied by a column of remarks, accounting for or explaining any thing requiring notice in the register.

6. All students reporting themselves sick, if living within reasonable distance, shall be entitled to attendance from one of the Sub-assistant Surgeons attached to the College, who will be furnished with a palanquin to enable him to perform this duty, and who shall report the nature of the disease, its duration, &c. to the Secretary. No student's name is to be returned in the sick report, unless accompanied by such certificate. This duty to be performed in rotation for the space of one week, by the Sub-assistant Surgeons employed as teachers in the College, or in charge of the Out-door Dispensary and Female Hospital.

7. In the event of a Hindoo student requiring leave of absence for any of the observances enjoined by his religion, such leave is only to be granted on the presentation of a certificate from the Native Demonstrator, stating its necessity, and the period which should be allowed—subject however, to the deduction of pay, specified in the next section.

8. The native holidays to be granted to the students are to be the same as those allowed in the Hindoo College and Mudrussa respectively. The Christian holidays to be given, are Good Friday, Christmas-day, New-year's day and Her Majesty's Birth-day. The College shall be closed every Sunday, except for hospital attendance.

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## RULES

*For leave of absence and travelling and acting allowances to Principals, Professors, Masters, &c. of the Government Colleges and Schools, passed by the Deputy Governor of Bengal, on the 28th February,* 1844.

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### SECTION IV.

1. The Council of Education may grant leave of absence without deduction from salary, during the authorized vacations, and it shall not be necessary to report the same to Government.

2. In addition to the above, the Council of Education will on good cause being shewn for the indulgence, grant leave of absence on private affairs for not more than three months, but no salary will be drawn for the period of such absence.

3. The Council of Education will grant leave of absence on medical certificate, for one year to any place within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, one half of the absentee's salary being deducted for the first six months, and the whole for the remainder.

4. No leave will be granted under Rule 3, until after the lapse of three years from the expiry of previous leave under that Rule.

5. If the period of leave granted under Rule 3 be less than one year, the Council of Education will extend the same to the full period allowed by the rule, on the production of a medical certificate, shewing the necessity for such extension.

6. Absence without leave, will subject the absentee to loss of appointment.

7. No person appointed to a situation in the Education Department, shall draw the salary of his appointment for any period prior to the date of his joining it.

8. A person holding a situation at one station in the Education Department, appointed to one of equal or higher value at another, will draw the salary of his former situation from the date on which he may relinquish it, until the date of his joining his new appointment, provided he does not exceed the time allowed for joining prescribed by the following rule, in which case no salary will be passed to him for such period in excess.

9. The time allowed for joining an appointment is to be calculated at the rate of ten miles a day, (Sundays excepted) together with a week to prepare for the journey.

10. A person officiating temporarily in any situation, on the occurrence of a vacancy or during the absence of the real incumbent will, if he hold no other appointment, draw one-half the salary of such situation; and if he hold any other situation of less value, he will receive half the fixed salary of his own appointment, together with half the fixed salary of that in which he officiates.

11. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of these rules shall be considered applicable to the holders of Senior and Junior Scholarships, and to the stipendiary students of the Medical College.

## ROBERTSON SCHOLARSHIPS.

### SECTION V.

1. A suitable residence having been provided at the College for the Secretary, to enable him to discharge such of his duties as can only be performed by his presence on the spot, he shall be required to reside on the premises.

2. In order to carry out fully the views entertained and recommended on the subject of up-country students, residences within the College compound shall be found for those pupils who may be sent from the Upper Provinces, to prosecute their studies at the Medical College. During this period and the probationary time they may be required to attend at the Hindoo or any other College or School deemed advisable, they shall be placed under the immediate charge and control of the Secretary to the Medical College.

3. The payment of their stipends or scholarships, the regulation of their personal comforts, their keeping proper hours, and leaving the College at such times as may be requisite for the prosecution of their studies elsewhere; together with other minor matters of a like nature shall be entrusted to the same officer, subject to the orders of the Council of Education.

4. No boy shall on any account be admitted as a student of the College, under the age of 16, or above that of 20 years of age; and any candidates for admission from the Upper Provinces, who may not be found qualified at the expiration of such probationary period, as will bring them beyond the prescribed age, shall be rejected altogether, and returned to the places from which they came. Likewise their Scholarship allowances shall cease, at and from such time as they may be found disqualified for admission to the Medical College.

5. The stipends of all students who may obtain Robertson Scholarships, with a view to study the medical profession in Calcutta, should be fixed at ten rupees per month, tenable for four years ; in addition to which, they shall receive the usual College allowance, when admitted as stipendiary students, viz. eight Rupees per mensem.

6. They shall be subject to the same fines and penalties for absence and non-attendance at Lecture, as are enforced in the cases of all the other stipendiary students of the College, according to the provisions of Section 4.

7. With a view to ascertain the respective attainments in general literature and English, of the various candidates in the different Colleges of the N. W. Provinces, they shall be examined by the authorities of their own College, according to the standard fixed in para. 8, Section 1st, of these Regulations, and the result reported for the decision of the Council of Education, with a descriptive roll of the age, caste, parentage, general character, and attainments of the several candidates.

8. The probationary period of study in Calcutta, of those who may be selected by the Council of Education, shall not be extended beyond two years. If within that time they be found duly qualified, they shall be admitted to the College, as vacancies may occur, or at the expiration of the above period, whether or not there be any vacancy. In such event they shall be permitted to draw their original stipends of 10 Rs. per mensem for the full period of four years from its first grant, but if found disqualified at the end of the two years, they shall be struck off the list of candidates, and their stipends cease from that date.

9. All students shall be sent down within six months of their election, and if possible in charge of some competent person who shall take care of them, until they are placed under that of the Secretary to the Medical College.

## CEYLON STUDENTS.

### SECTION VI.

1. The students from Ceylon shall reside in a building designed for the purpose, situated within the College compound, and be amenable to the general discipline of the Institution.

2. They shall on no account, without special leave, be absent from the College after evening gun-fire, when their presence shall be ascertained by a roll to be called by the Apothecary or Staff Sergeant.

3. They shall be formed into a mess, to which every Ceylon student shall belong, and which shall be superintended, and occasionally visited, by the Secretary to the Institution.

4. Their mess accounts, servants' wages, &c., shall be paid from the Secretary's Office, and not on any account be permitted to exceed the Government allowance.

5. The students shall at all times appear properly dressed at meals and lecture, be quiet and orderly in their demeanour, and obey all orders which they may receive from the College Council, and Council of Education.

6. Their attendance at roll call and on lectures, their performance of the duties of clinical clerk and dresser, with all other college duties, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, as for other students.

7. No friends of the pupils shall be allowed within the College Compound after 9 P. M., nor shall noise of any description be permitted at any time, which is improper and likely to disturb the patients in the Hospital, and other persons residing within the College Compound.

8. Any visitors found guilty of creating disturbances shall at once be expelled from the compound and not admitted again, and any pupil convicted of introducing persons of bad character and conduct, shall be reported to the Council of Education for such punishment as may be deemed deserved, for a practice which is so prejudicial to good order and discipline.

9. No person shall be allowed to sit about the door of the house, or on the roads of the compound.

10. No parties of any kind shall be allowed, without special permission being obtained, and the names and residences of all the guests being furnished to the Secretary, as well as the names of the persons inviting them; as a guarantee for their propriety of conduct, and to ensure their punishment in case of infringement of the rules of the College.

11. The Secretary to the College is armed with full power to enforce these regulations—and the House Surgeon and Staff Sergeant are ordered to report to him any breach of the rules, and at once to carry into effect any instructions he may find it necessary to issue in consequence.

12. Unless prevented by sickness, or hospital duties, they shall all attend divine service, at least once every Sunday; and in every other respect they shall be on the same footing as the free and stipendiary students of the College.

## MILITARY CLASS.

### SECTION VII.

I. The Military Class attached to the Medical College shall consist of one hundred students, on the pay of five rupees per month.

II. In all other respects the school shall be constituted in accordance with the provisions detailed in

*General Orders by the Right Honorable the President in Council, dated Fort William, 12th August* 1839.—Government having resolved in the General Department to sanction the formation of a Secondary School in connection with the Medical College of Calcutta, for the instruction of Native Doctors for the military and civil branches of the Service, the following rules relating to admission to the school and to the terms of service which have been established by the Honorable the President in Council, are published for general information, and will take effect from the 1st of October 1839 :

1. The school will be thrown open for the admission of any persons desirous of acquiring medical knowledge, as well as for the instruction of those who enter the Institution, under the engagements and terms of service hereinafter specified.

2. To the first of these classes of persons the subjoined rules do not apply, it being understood that such persons resort to the Institution, in order to qualify themselves for eventually undertaking private practice in the medical profession.

3. The qualifications required of these students at the time of admission are, that they shall be able to read and write the Hindoostanee language in the Devanagree or Persian character, their capability being certified by any Interpreter to a native regiment, and further ascertained by examination before the examiners of the College of Fort William : on receipt of the reports of the examiners, the Council of the Medical College will select such as possess the certificates, restricting admission to the number of students above specified.

4. Hindoos and Mahomedans are equally admissible when duly qualified, on the sole condition that they be of respectable character ; where qualifications are equal a

preference will be shewn to the sons or near relatives of natives officers, and other respectable persons in the service of Government: candidates from the province of Assam and Arracan will be specially considered.

5. The students are to be regularly enlisted as soldiers, and to be subject to the articles of war for the government of the native army.

6. Students are admissible into the Institution at from 16 to 20 years of age; and upon their admission they are to enter into an engagement to serve the Government as Native Doctors, as vacancies may occur for a period of not less than seven years, from the time of their leaving the Institution in that capacity, unless prevented serving that period by physical inability, proved before a Medical Committee, and certified accordingly. After a service of seven years they may demand their discharge in time of peace.

7. From the date of admission into the Institution the students will receive diet money at the public charge, at the rate of (5) five Co.'s Rupees each per mensem, to be continued to them during the period of their abode at the Institution, and to be drawn in monthly abstract by the Secretary to the Medical College.

8. It will at all times be in the power of the Council of the Medical College to discharge any individual student, on being satisfied that from dullness, idleness, negligence or misconduct, he is not likely to profit by the instruction given at the Institution, or to become properly qualified for the exercise of the duties for which he is designed.

9. The students will be required before they obtain admission into the service as Native Doctors, to pass an examination before the Professors of the Medical College; upon whose report of their qualification for the public service, made through the College Council to the Medical Board, the students will be appointed to the situation of Native Doctors on the occurrence of vacancies, in the same manner as Native Doctors have hitherto been appointed.

10. The pay of Native Doctors on appointment to the service is fixed at (20) twenty Co.'s Rupees a month, in garrison or at a civil station, and (25) twenty-five Co.'s Rupees a month in the field; of which sums (5) five Rupees are to be considered as batta, and deducted when on leave of absence from corps or stations.

11. Although the engagement of Native Doctors to serve in that capacity does not extend beyond seven years, yet in the event of such individual continuing to serve, his allowances will after seven years be advanced to (25) twenty-five Co.'s Rupees in garrison or at a civil station, and (30) thirty Rupees in the field, provided the Medical Officer under whom such Native Doctor may be serving at the time, grant a certificate that the general character and professional conduct of the individual deserve this indulgence. The certificate to be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division or Circle.

12. Pensions will be granted to Native Doctors at the following rates and under the conditions of service therein specified. A Native Doctor who from wounds or injuries received on service shall become no longer fit to serve, will be entitled at any period less than fifteen years to an invalid pension of twelve rupees per mensem; after fifteen years to one half of his field pay if in the military, and of his garrison pay if in the civil branch of the service; after twenty-two years to the whole of his pay, provided that in every case the inability of a Native Doctor to serve is occasioned by wounds or injuries so received be duly certified by the usual Medical Committee for Invaliding.

13. A Native Doctor, if invalided under ordinary circumstances of inability to perform his duties, will be entitled at the expiration of fifteen years to a pensionary provision of ten rupees per month, and after twenty-two years to one-half of his field pay, agreeably to the branch of the service in which he is employed.

14. Native Doctors attached to Civil Stations are liable to serve with the Army when so directed in General

Orders, and the same advantage in every respect will thereupon be extended to them when thus serving, as to Native Doctors attached to Corps.

The foregoing rules are applicable only to those Native Doctors, who may be educated at the Secondary School of the Calcutta Medical College.

III. The general management and supervision of the internal economy of the School, shall be entrusted to the Staff Sergeant employed for the purpose, who shall call the roll at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., daily inspect the quarters to see that they are kept in a proper state, and immediately report all irregularities, breaches of discipline or cases of illness to the Secretary, under whose immediate orders he is placed. To assist him in his duties, four of the senior and best conducted students shall be appointed Naicks, each to take charge of a division of the School and maintain order and discipline in it.

IV. The period during which every student will be expected to qualify himself for the public service is four years, but if any should be previously found fit to be transferred to the subordinate Medical Department, it shall at all times be in the power of the College Council to recommend them for that purpose.

V. Every student absent without leave shall be fined by the College Council a sum of two annas and six pie for each such absence, unless he can satisfactorily account for the same, and no student is to be reported sick unless he can produce a properly authenticated certificate of the same.

VI. At the termination of every academic session, an examination of all the students in the Military Class shall be held by the College Council. Those who may be found to have been idle, inattentive, and to have made no progress, to be expelled, and the best student of each year's standing to be rewarded with a small prize and a badge of merit.

VII. The final examination for admission to the service shall be conducted by the College Council, in Hindustani, each Professor examining in his own department. The native teachers shall be present during such examinations, if necessary, to interpret in cases of difficulty or misapprehension.

VIII. All qualified students shall be reported without delay to the Council of Education, and shall be immediately made over to the Medical Board, through the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, in accordance with the orders of Government upon the subject, in letter No. 309, dated 20th January, 1843, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, quoted in the margin for readier reference.

Para. 4. "The Hon'ble the President in Council, in order to obviate all future occasions of misunderstanding in regard to the above class of men, considers it desirable whenever students of the College have been duly examined and found qualified as Native Doctors, that they be reported by the Secretary, to the Military Department, through which they will be regularly admitted into the service in General Orders, and placed at the entire disposal of the Medical Board, for employment in the Military or Civil Department, as may be most urgently required."

IX. Every passed Native Doctor shall be furnished with a diploma according to the form sanctioned by the Council of Education, engrossed on parchment, written in three languages, English, Persian and Urdu, and sealed with the College seal, as follows :

# MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BENGAL

INSTITUTED IN THE YEAR OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA 1835;
CORRESPONDING TO THE BENGAL ERA, 1242.

We, the undersigned, having fully and carefully examined

of

in the month of 184

do hereby certify that he is sufficiently versed in the principles and practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for holding public employment as Native Doctor. We have further received satisfactory proof of his diligence and good conduct during his education at the Medical College of Bengal.

सम्वत १८४ मास दिने हमसब अनेक प्रकार परीक्षा लेकर

को प्रशंसा पत्र देते हैं कि वह इंरेजी शारीर विद्या और द्रव्यगुण और चिकित्सा शास्त्र और अस्त्र चिकित्सा भली जान्ते है और राजसम्बन्धि चिकित्साके काममें नियुक्त होके ईसकार्य्यके निवाहनेकी योग्यता रखते है और हमसब उनका सुखभाव और परिश्रम वंगाला देशके राजकीय चिकित्सा विद्या पाठशालामें विद्यारम्भके समयसे अवतलक देखके प्रसन्न हुये हैं।

مایان بتاریخ ماه سنه ۱۸۴ ع بحزم و
هوشیاری تمام وجد وجهد مالا کلام متحان
حکیم ساکن کرفته کواهي میدهیم
وشهادت بادا میرسانم که حکیم موصوف
درفن طبابت وجراهي مهارت تمام و
استعداد تام میدارند و برای عهده
نیتو دآکتری یعنی طبیبی دارالشفای متعلقه
کمپنی بهادر بسالایق والیق هستند واز
هنگام تحصیل علم طب درمدرسه طبی بنگاله
یعنی میڈکل کالج باوصاف حمیده وخصال
پسندیده متحلی بوده بلاناغه درس
کرفته اند بنابراین چند کلمه بطریق وثیقه
نوشته داده بذیل هذا دستخط خودها
نمودیم فقط*

Signed by the College Council, Native Teachers, and Secretary to the Council of Education.

X. In the event of any student being expelled for ignorance, misconduct or any other cause, the Secretary to the College shall write to his father, or nearest surviving relation or guardian, to inform him or her of the same.

XI. The notification for the examination to fill up vacancies shall be published in the *Government Gazette* by the Secretary to the College, at least three months prior to its occurrence, to enable candidates from a distance to appear. This examination shall be held once every year, at the conclusion of the annual examination.

XII. A list of absentees and sick shall be submitted to the Council of Education at their monthly meeting, with such explanations in the column of remarks, as may be deemed necessary.

XIII. The school shall be placed under the control and superintendence of Pundit Mudoosooden Goopto, subject to the orders of the College Council and the snpervision of the Professor, appointed to be the visitor for the month.

XIV. The members of the College Council shall in turn undertake the duties of monthly visitor of the Military Class, and shall report the state of the classes, progress of the pupils, regularity of attendance of the Masters and Staff Sergeant, with such matters deserving of notice as may come under his observation. This report to be regularly forwarded to the Council of Education with other College returns, every month, for their information and orders.

XV. The Masters of the school and Staff Sergeant shall be in daily attendance from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and a special return of their attendance, signed by the Superintendent, shall be forwarded by the Visitor to the Council of Education.

XVI. The subject of Anatomy and Surgery shall be taught by the Superintendent, and Practice of Medicine

with Materia Medica by Baboo Sibchunder Kurmokar, a lecture on each subject to be given every alternate day, with one or more hours of examination daily in all their studies.

XVII. A certain number of the senior students shall during each dissection season, under the instruction of the Superintendent, themselves dissect and become practically acquainted with the anatomy of the human body. The anatomical demonstrations to the class, shall as often as possible be from dissected subjects, as in the English class of the Medical College.

XVIII. A course of Lectures in Military Surgery will be likewise given during each Session by Professor Allan Webb.

XIX. The Staff Sargeant shall form an English class for the instruction of such of the pupils as may be willing to become acquainted with the characters of that language, to a sufficient extent to enable them to read prescriptions and the instructions given by Medical Officers, for the administration of medicines during their absence. The most proficient pupil in this department shall, at the annual general examination, receive a prize for the same. The instructions of this class shall be carried on at such hours, as shall not interfere with the other studies of the Students.

XIX. Every student shall in rotation perform the duties of assistant, in the male and female hospitals, as well as in the out-door dispensary, and no pupil shall be recommended for admission to the public service, who cannot produce certificates from the proper Officers, of having been regular and attentive in those capacities, for *at least* twelve months during their period of study in the College.

XX. Every student shall compound medicines in the College Dispensary for a period of not less than six months, shall receive during that time practical instructions in Pharmacy from the House Surgeon in Hindustanee, and shall

not be permitted to pass his final examination, unless furnished with a certificate of regular and diligent attendance, and of being able to discharge efficiently in a regimental or field Hospital, duties of the same nature.

XXI. The above regulations shall be translated into Urdu and read over to the assembled class, as often as may be deemed necessary.

XXII. Every student on admission to the school, shall provide himself, at his own expense, with a suitable dress, uniform with that worn by the students generally, and approved by the College authorities.

XXIII. In all other matters not specified in these rules, they shall be amenable to military discipline, and no person shall be admitted to the school, who is physically unfit for the duties of a soldier.

## LECTURES.

### SECTION VIII.

1. No lectures are to be delivered at such hours as will interfere with the attendance of the students, on the practice of the various Hospitals.

2. Lectures to Junior and Senior Students may, for the sake of convenience, be given at the same hour in different theatres, but in no case is one lecture to interfere with another in a different department.

3. The Junior Students will be required to attend the classes of Anatomy aud Physiology, Demonstrations and Dissections, Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy.

4. The senior students will be required to dissect during the whole period of their study, to attend the courses of Anatomy and Physiology for one year, in addition to

their attendance as junior pupils, and also to attend the classes of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Botany, Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence, and the practice of the various Hospitals.

5. All pupils shall be regarded as Junior Students during the first two years of their study, and subsequently as Senior Students.

## ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

### SECTION IX.

1. All the students shall attend the anatominal lectures and demonstrations, for the first three years of their studies.

2. They shall all dissect during the whole period of their stay in the College.

3. The junior students, viz. those of the first and second years, shall attend the classes of the Native Demonstrator for anatomical instruction.

4. The dissecting season shall continue from November to March inclusive.

5. The students of Practical Anatomy shall be divided into classes of five each, under the guidance of a monitor. The monitors shall be senior students, selected for that purpose by the Professor or Demonstrator. It will be their duty to instruct and assist the students in their class and to notice and report their attendance and general conduct.

6. The classes shall be supplied with bodies in turn, according to a list kept for the purpose.

7. The dissecting room shall be under the immediate superintendence of the Demonstrator, aided by the native

Demonstrator, and subject to the control of the Anatomical Professor.

8. The establishment attached to the dissecting room shall consist of two ordinary domes in constant pay, and four extra domes employed during the dissecting season, one cutler, one bheestie, and one durwan.

9. The materials required for the use of the dissecting room shall be obtained by indent, countersigned by the Demonstrator or Professor, and transmitted to the proper authorities by the Secretary.

10. Every dissecting student shall deposit a sum of two rupees in the office of the College, to make good any loss or destruction, to which the instruments may be subjected, independent of fair wear and tear.

11. The number of cases allowed for the dissecting class shall be in the ratio of one case for every two students, the department being furnished in addition with three cases for the teachers, second-hand capital cases for exhibiting all operations on the dead subject, a post mortem case, and such a number of spare saws, injecting syringes, &c. as may be required; the same to be specified to the Council of Education, at the commencement of each dissecting season.

12. The course shall consist of not less than 120 lectures, which shall be given on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 11-12, and in the cold season an additional lecture shall be given every Monday at 11 P. M.

13. The following is a programme of the subjects that will comprise the course:—

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

Organism and life of animals.—Man, his characteristics, and place in the animal kingdom.—General description of the human body:—Division into solids and fluids.—Of the tissues:—cellular, muscular, nervous.—Varieties—struc-

ture—developement—growth—decay—and functions of the tissues.—Their pathological and surgical anatomy.

*Osseous System.*—Structure — composition — developement—absorption— reunion—and reproduction of *Bone.* —The *Skeleton*—divisions—number—names—description and uses of the Bones.—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy of the Osseous System.

*Articulations.*—Description and mechanism of the joints—Cartilage — Synovial membrane—Ligaments — Bursæ Mucosæ.—Use—varieties—motions — and peculiarities of the Articulations.—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy of the Joints.

*Muscles.*—General Anatomy of the Muscles—Structure and composition of Muscles.—Muscular fibre—contractility—Arrangement and Structure—Description—names and functions of the Muscles—Wounds and reunion of Muscles. Their Pathological and Surgical Anatomy.

*Fasciæ.*—General Anatomy of the Fasciæ—Divisions. Description—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy of the fasciæ.

*Circulation of the Blood and Organs of Circulation.*—General Anatomy of the Heart—Arteries—Veins — Lungs and Pulmonary vessels—The structure—origin—names — description — course — anastomoses—and termination of Arteries—Contractility, and motion of Arteries: Arterial pulse.—Capillaries: structure, distribution—arrangement and motion of the blood in the capillaries—Structure—origin—description, &c. of the Veins—movement of the blood in the veins.—Injection of air and other fluids into the veins.—Pathological and surgical anatomy of the organs of circulation.

*Absorbents.*—General Anatomy — Structure — forms; distribution.—Absorbent Glands:—Lymphatic and mesenteric glands.—Vasa Lymphatica.—Vasa Lactea.—Thoracic Duct.—Functions of the absorbents.—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy.

*Nervous System.*—General Anatomy—chemical composition---developement and structure of the organs of the nervous system.—Brain and its membranes.—Spinal cord.—cranial and spinal nerves.—sympathetic system.—Distribution,—names, &c. of the nerves.—Functions of the organs of the nervous system.—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy.

*Sensation and organs of senses.—Nose.*—Description—general anatomy of the nose.—Sense of smell—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy.—*Eye.*—Description and Anatomy of the Eye.—Theory of vision—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy.—*Ear.*—Anatomy of the Ear.—Nature and laws of sound.—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy of the Ear.—*Tongue, Palate, and Fauces.*—Description and Anatomy of the organs of *taste.*—Theory of the production of taste.—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy of the organs of taste.—*Skin and its appendages.*—Seat of the sense of *touch.* Description and Anatomy of the organs of touch—their functions.—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy.

*Viscera: Thoracic.*—General and Descriptive Anatomy of the Thorax.—Organs of respiration and voice.—Larynx Trachea.—Bronchi.—Pleura.—Lungs.—Functions of the organs of respiration.—Pathological and Surgical anatomy of the Thoracic viscera.

*Abdominal and Pelvic Viscera and Alimentary canal.*—General Anatomy of the Abdomen and Pelvis.—Description, structure, composition, &c., of the Peritoneum—Alimentary canal, lips, cheeks, gums, teeth, palate, tonsils, fauces, salivary glands, pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, intestines, mucous membranes and glands, liver, gall-bladder, pancreas, spleen, kidneys, bladder—Secreted fluids of the alimentary canal—Saliva, gastric juice, gall, pancreatic juice, mucus, urine—Physiology of the alimentary canal—Experiments on digestion—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy.

*Generative organs and functions.*—Male organs.—Fe-

male organs.—Generation.—Mammary glands and secretion of Milk—Pathological and Surgical Anatomy.

*Fœtus.*—Anatomy and Physiology of.

15. Examinations of the class shall be held from time to time during the course, by the Professor.

## PRACTICAL ANATOMY AND DISSECTIONS.

### SECTION X.

1. It shall be the duty of the Demonstrator of Anatomy, to exercise a general superintendence over the dissecting department, in which he is to be assisted by the Native Demonstrator.

2. The Demonstrator shall deliver a course of demonstrations, from the 1st of November to the 15th of March, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at noon.

3. These demonstrations shall comprise all branches of practical anatomy, but with an especial reference to surgery.

4. During the summer months, the Demonstrator shall deliver his course of demonstrations on the bones, and hold a systematic course of examinations on all the branches of anatomy lectured upon during the preceding session.

5. The course of Practical Anatomy given by the Demonstrator shall embrace the following divisions:—

#### 1st.—PASSIVE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

#### The Bones.

Form of the Bones.—Depression of Bone.—Structure and Texture of Bone.—General Physiology and Production of Bone.—Composition of Bone.—Reproduction of Bone.—Accidental Ossification.—Diseases of Bone.

## The Bones of the Head.

The Head.—Sutures.—Os Frontis.—Ossa Parietalia.—Os Occipitis.—Ossa Temporum.—Os Sphenoides.—Os Ethmoides.

*Bones of the Face.*—Ossa Nasi.—Ossa Lachrymalia.—Ossa Malarum.—Ossa Maxillaria Superiora.—Ossa Palati.—Os Vomer.—Ossa Turbinata Inferiora.—Os Maxillare Inferius.—Os Hyoides.

The Base of the Skull.

*Important Cavities produced by the Bones of the Face.*—The Orbits.—Lachrymal Fossæ.—The Nostrils.—The Mouth.—The Teeth.

## The Bones of the Trunk.

*First Division of the Trunk.*—The Spine.—The Cervical Region.—The Dorsal or Thoracic Vertebræ.—The Lumbar Vertebræ.—The Spinal Column.

*Second Division of the Trunk.*—The Thorax.—The Sternum.—The Ribs.

*Third Division of the Trunk.*—The Pelvis.—The Sacrum.—The Os Coccygis.—The Ossa Innominata.—The Ossa Ischii.—The Ossa Pubis.

General Description of the Pelvis.—Parts formed by the Union of the Bones of the Pelvis.

## The Bones of the Extremities.

*The Shoulder.*—The Scapula.—The Os Humeri.

*The Fore Arm.*—The Radius.—The Ulna.

*The Hand.*—The Carpus.

*The Cubital Row.*—Os Scaphoides.—Os Lunare.—Os Cuneiforme.—Os Pisiforme.

*The Digital Row.*—Os Trapezium.—Os Trapezoides.—Os Magnum.—Os Unciforme.

*The Metacarpal Bones.*—Metacarpal Bone of the Fore Finger—of the Middle Finger—of the Ring Finger—of the Little Finger.

*The Fingers.*—The Superior or Metacarpal Phalanges.—The Middle Phalanges.—The Inferior Phalanges.

*The Lower Extremities.*—The Os Femoris.—The Tibia.—The Patella.—The Fibula.

*The Foot.*—The Tarsus.—Astragalus.—Os Calcis.—Navicular or Scaphoid Bone.—Internal Cuneiform Bone.—Middle Cuneiform Bone.—External Cuneiform Bone.—Os Cuboides.—Metatarsal Bones.

*The Toes.*—The Phalanges.—Ossa Sessamoidea.

### The Composition of Joints.

*Parts entering into the Composition of Joints.*—Cartilage.—Articular Cartilages.—Synovial Membrane.—Synovia.

### Ligaments.

Articular Ligaments.

### Fibro-Cartilaginous Tissue.

Organization of Fibro-Cartilage.

### General Anatomy of Articulations.

Arthrosis.—Synarthrosis.—Amphiarthrosis.

### Descriptive Anatomy of Articulations.

Articulations of the Head and Spine—of the Lower Jaw.—Motions of the Lower Jaw.—Articulations of the Vertebral Column.—Articulations common to the Vertebræ—of the Bodies of the Vertebræ.—Connexion of the Arches of the Vertebræ.—Articulations of the Articular Processes—of the Head with the Vertebral Column.—Connexion of the Vertebra Dentata with the Occiput.—Articulation of the Atlas with the Vertebra Dentata.—Motions of the Spine—peculiar to each Region—between particular Vertebræ.—Articulation of the Ribs with the Bodies of the Dorsal Vertebræ—of the tubercle of the Rib to the Transverse Process of the Vertebra.—Connexion of the Neck of the Ribs with the Articular and Transverse

Processes.—Articulation of the Body of the Rib to its Cartilage—of the false Ribs—of the Bones of the Sternum —of the superior Extremity—of the Clavicle to the Sternum—of the Clavicle with the Scapula—of the Clavicle with the Acromion.—Junction between the Clavicle and the Coracoid Process of the Scapula.—Ligaments proper to the Scapula.—Motions of the Clavicle.—Articulation of the Humerus with the Scapula.—Motions of the Humerus on the Scapula.—Articulations of the Humerus with the Radius and Ulna.—Motions of the Elbow-Joint.—Radio-Ulnar Articulations.—Superior Radio-Ulnar Articulation.—Middle—Inferior.—Motions of the Radio-Ulnar Articulation.—Radio-Carpal Articulation.—Motions of the Wrist-Joint.—Articulations of the Bones of the Carpus with each other.—Articulation of the Pisiform Bone—of the two Rows of the Carpus with each other—of the Metacarpal Bone of the Thumb with the Os Trapezium —of the four last Metacarpal Bones with the Carpus—of the Bones of the Metacarpus with each other—of the Metacarpus with the Phalanges—of the Phalanges.—Motions of the Carpus—of the Metacarpus upon the Carpus—of the Phalanges on the Metacarpus.

### Articulation of the Pelvis and Lower Extremities.

Articulations of the Pelvis—of the Sacrum, and the Os Coccygis—Connexion of the Sacrum with the Ossa Innominata.—Articulation of the Pubes.—Motions of the Pelvis —Articulation of the Femur with the Bones of the Pelvis.—Motions of the Hip-Joint.—Articulations of the Knee.—Motions of the Knee Joint.—Articulations of the Tibia and Fibula.—Upper Fibulo-Tibial Articulation—Middle—Inferior.—Articulation of the Astragalus with the Tibia and Fibula.—Motions of the Ankle-Joint.—Articulations of the Bones of the Tarsus.

### The Skeleton in general.

Points of the Skeleton that may be recognized upon the living body.

## 2ND.—ACTIVE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

### The Muscles.

#### MUSCLES OF THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN.

1. Anterior Vertebral Region. 2. Posterior Vertebral Region. 3. Lateral Vertebral Region.

#### MUSCLES OF THE CHEST.

1. Anterior Thoracic Region. 2. Lateral Thoracic Region. 3. Intercostal Region. 4. Region of the Diaphragm. 5. Vertebro-costal Region. 6. Posterior Thoracic Region.

#### MUSCLES OF THE HEAD.

*A. Muscles of the Skull.*

1. Epicranial Region. 2. Auricular Region. 3. Anterior Occipito-cervical Region. 4. Posterior Occipito-cervical Region. 5. Lateral Occipito-cervical Region.

*B. Muscles of the Face.*

1. Palpebral Region. 2. Ocular Region. 3. Nasal Region. 4. Superior Maxillary Region. 5. Inferior Maxillary Region. 6. Intermaxillary Region. 7. Pterygo-maxillary Region. 8. Temporo-maxillary Region. 9. Lingual Region. 10. Palatal Region.

#### MUSCLES OF THE NECK,

1. Anterior Cervical Region. 2. Superior Hyoid Region. 3. Inferior Hyoid Region. 4. Pharyngeal Region. 5. Posterior Cervical Region. 6. Lateral Cervical Region.

#### MUSCLES OF THE PELVIS.

1. Region of the Anus. 2. Genital Region.—*A. In Man. B. In Woman.*

#### MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN.

1. Abdominal Region. 2. Lumbar Region.

MUSCLES OF THE SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.

*A. Muscles of the Shoulder.*

1. Posterior Scapular Region. 2. Anterior Scapular Region. 3. External Scapular Region.

*B. Muscles of the Arm.*

1. Anterior Brachial Region. 2. Posterior Brachial Region.

*C. Muscles of the Fore-Arm.*

1. Anterior and Superficial Anti-brachial Region. 2. Anterior and Deep Anti-brachial Region. 3. Posterior and Superficial Anti-brachial Region. 4. Posterior and Deep Anti-brachial Region. 5. Radial Region.

*D. Muscles of the Hand.*

1. External Palmar Region. 2. Internal Palmar Region. 3. Middle Palmer Region.

MUSCLES OF THE INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.

*A. Muscles of the Haunch and Thigh.*

1. Gluteal Region. 2. Iliac Region. 3. Pelvi-trochanteric Region. 4. Anterior Crural Region. 5. Posterior Crural Region. 6. Internal Crural Region. 7. External Crural Region.

*B. Muscles of the Leg.*

1. Anterior Region of the Leg. 2. Posterior and Superficial Region of the Leg. 3. Posterior and Deep Region of the Leg. 4. Peroneal Region.

*C. Muscles of the Foot.*

1. Dorsal Region of the Foot. 2. Middle Plantar Region. 3. Internal Plantar Region. 4. External Plantar Region. 5. Interosseous Region.

*D. Muscles in General.*

Indications upon the living body.

3RD.—SURGICAL ANATOMY.

I. THE FASCIÆ.

Fasciæ of the head and neck. Fasciæ of the trunk. Fasciæ of the upper extremity. Fasciæ of the lower extremity.

II. THE ARTERIES.
III. THE VEINS.
IV. THE LYMPHATICS.
V. THE NERVES.
VI. THE ORGANS OF SENSE,
VII. THE VISCERA.

VIII. BLOOD VESSELS IN GENERAL.

How to find them on the living body.

IX. VISCERA IN GENERAL.

Their position determined upon the living body.

## CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

### SECTION XI.

The course of Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy shall consist of at least 70 lectures, and embrace the following subjects:

*Introductory Remarks.*—Chemical Nomenclature—doctrine and uses of Chemical Equivalents.

Absolute gravity of bodies—weighing—measuring—Specific Gravity.

I. Inorganic Chemistry.

1.—Oxygen—manipulation of gases.

Hydrogen—water—water as a solvent, infusions, decoctions, extracts, expressed juices—binoxide of hydrogen.

Nitrogen—protoxide—deutoxide—hyponitrous—nitrous—and nitric acids—atmospheric air—atmosphere.

Sulphur—sulphurous—sulphuric—hyposulphurous—hyposulphuric acids—sulphuretted and bi-sulphuretted hydrogen. Selenium—oxide—selenious, selenic acids.

Phosphorus,—oxide,—hypophosphorous, phosphorous, phosphoric acids—phosphuretted hydrogen—phosphuret of sulphur.

Carbon—oxide—carbonic acid—olefiant gas, light carburetted hydrogen,—safety lamp—alcohol—oil, and coal gases—lamps—nature of flame—cyanogen—bisulphuret of carbon.

Borax—boracic acid.

Silicon, silicic acid.

Chlorine—hydrochloric acid—chloridic theory—hypochlorous acid—euchlorine—chlorous, chloric, per-chloric acids—chloride of nitrogen—chlorides of different elementary bodies.

Iodine—hydriodic, iodic, periodic acids—iodide of nitrogen—iodides of different elementary bodies.

Bromine—hydrobromic, bromic acids—different bromides. Fluorine—hydrofluoric, fluosilicic, fluoboric acids.

Ammonia—salts of—amidogen and ammonium hypotheses.

2.—Potassium, sodium, lithium, barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, glucinum, &c, and their oxides, salts and combinations with other elementary bodies.

3.—Iron, lead, copper, zinc, tin, antimony, bismuth, nickel, arsenic, manganese, chromium, cobalt, cadmium, &c. Mercury, silver, gold, platinum, palladium, &c. their oxides, salts, alloys, and other compounds with elementary bodies.

4.—Simple methods of detecting the presence of any one of these elementary bodies usually met with, and identifying it.

II. 1.—Heat as a chemical agent—diffusion of caloric, conduction, radiation—expansion, measurement of temperature—liquefaction—crystallization, crystals—vapori-

sation—latent heat, frigorific processes — evaporation, natural, artificial—distillation—sublimation—ignition—crucible and tube operations in furnaces—lutes—sources of heat, furnaces, &c, fuels, baths, supports over lamps, &c—blowpipe and its uses, oxyhydrogen blowpipe—specific caloric of bodies.

Light—electricity by friction—galvanic electricity—electro-magnetism, considered as chemical agents.

2.—Chemical affinity—modifications—influence of aggregation of bodies on affinity—means of counteracting this cohesive power,—mechanical division,—solution, modes of —precipitation—obtaining precipitates in a pure state.

III. Organic Chemistry.

Remarks on Organic Chemistry.

1.—Starch, varieties—gluten, diastase, &c.

Sugar, varieties—syrups, honeys (Pharm.)

Gum, varieties.

Lignin.

2.—Viscous fermentation—lactic acid—lactates.

Vinous fermentation—Ethyl series—alcohol—distilled spirits, tinctures, extracts—ether, sulphovinic acid—nitrous, acetic, chloric, and other ethers.

Acetous fermentation---Acetyl series---aldehyde,---acetic acid; acetates—compounds of ethyl and acetyl with some elementary bodies—cacodyl, &c.

Amyl series—oil of grains, &c.—valeric acid.

Methyl series—pyrolignous spirit, &c.

Formyl series—formic acid, &c.

Benzoyl series—amygdalin—benzoic acid, benzoates—oil of bitter almonds—hippuric acid—synaptase, &c.

Cinnamyl series—oil of cinnamon, &c.

Salicyl series—salicin—phloridzen.

Glyceryl series—glycerin.

Ceetyl series—ethal.

Pectin—pectic acid.

Essential oils of importance, in three classes, camphor, &c. Distilled oils, waters and spirits (Pharm.)—separation of immiscible fluids of different densities.

Resins of importance,—balsams, liquid and solid—Gum resins of importance,—plasters (Pharm.)—chlorophyl.

Caoutchouc, nicotianine, asarine, anemonine, &c.

Caffein, asparagin, piperin, esculin, &c.

Vegetable albumen—legumin.

Colouring matters, indigo, madder, &c. dyeing, calico printing.

Tar, creosote, paraffin, eupion, &c. Napthaline, naptha, bitumen.

3. Oxalic, meconic, tannic, gallic, pyrogallic, citric, aconitic, tartaric, pyrotartaric, racemic, malic, maleic, fumaric, kinic, mucic, &c. acids and their salts.

Expressed or fixed oils of importance, in three classes—expression of oils—liniments, ointments (Pharm.)

Oily Acids, stearic, margaric, oleic, suberic, succinic, sebacic, elaidic, margaritic, ricinic, butyric, phocenic, veratric, crotonic, coccinic, palmitic, sericic, &c. acids and their salts—Wax—cerates (Pharm.)

4. Morphine, narcotine, codeine, &c.—Quinine, Cinchonine, aricine—strychnine, brucine—veratrine—aconitine, atropine, coneine, emetine, nicotine, solanine, hyoscyamine, daturine, digitaline, &c. and their salts.

5. Amidogen and amides.

Cyanogen series—hydrocyanic acid—cyanides—Ferrocyanogen, sulphocyanogen, &c. and their derivatives—cyanic, fulminic, cyanuric acids—urea---uric acid, derivatives from it---murexide.

6. Animal organic Chemistry—remarks—food, digestion, assimilation, respiration, animal heat, excretion—mutual subserviency of animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Protein—albumen—fibrin—casein.

Pepsin—digestion—hematosin, globulin.

Gelatine, chondrin, tanno-gelatine, leather.

Epidermis, horns, hoofs, claws, hair, feathers, &c.

Saliva, pancreatic juice, bile and biliary concretions, cholestrine, chyle, fecal matter.

Lymph, mucus, pus, blood, milk, urine, urinary sediments—urinary calculi.

Bones, teeth, skin, muscular fibre, ligaments, &c. shells, chitine.

Fat, brain, nerves, eye, cerumen, perspiration, &c.

Ambrein, castorin, cantharidin, &c.

7. Such preparations of the London Pharmacopœia as cannot be brought into the above course, will be introduced in an appropriate place.

8. The lectures shall be delivered on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 3-4 P. M.

## BOTANY.

### SECTION XII.

1. The Botanical lectures shall consist of two courses; and be delivered every Monday and Wednesday during the session at 10 A. M. and shall consist of 70 lectures each.

2. The first course will comprise structural and physiological botany, and the outline of the artificial and natural systems.

3. In the second course the medicinal and poisonous plants will be described in detail.

4. The lectures will be fully illustrated by living specimens and figures, and the students will attend every Saturday at 4 P. M. in the cold season, and 5 P. M. at other seasons at the Botanic Garden, when the subjects of the lectures will be recapitulated among the living plants there, and the usual examinations held, to test the progress and proficiency of the pupils.

## PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

### SECTION XIII.

1. A complete course of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, shall be given annually to the senior students of the College. It shall consist of not less than 70 lectures, which shall be delivered on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 2-3 P. M.—the latter being a clinical lecture upon any cases of interest, that may have occurred in the Hospital during the week.

2. The following is a programme of the course in question, viz :—

I. General introductory lecture to the subject.

II. General definition of health and disease.—General pathology.—The changes which take place in the solid parts of the body, such as hypertrophy—atrophy—induration—softening, &c.

The changes of structure, such as transformations—new formations—morbid secretions—tubercle—cancer—carcinoma, &c.—Changes which take place in position.

The changes which take place in the fluids of the body, especially the blood—as regards its sensible qualities—when in a state of congestion, active or passive—as causing fluxes—hœmorrhage—inflammation.

Causes of disease, or œtiology—predisposing and excit-

ing— air— food—exercise —sleep—passions of the mind—temperature—heat and cold—mechanical and chemical injuries—temperaments—hereditary tendency, malformations. Symptoms of disease, or semeiology—as regards prognosis—diagnosis —treatment — pathognomic, direct, and indirect symptoms—pain with its different variations—tenderness, &c. disordered functions—sensations—morbid, impaired, excited —the tongue—the eye—countenance——pulse—respiration—secretion—excretion.

Nosology, or general classification of disease—Cullen Sauvage—Mason Good, &c.—Division into regions, such as diseases of head—chest—abdomen, recommended as most practical.

Inflammation.—General phenomena, local and constitutional—enquiry into the different signs, &c. termination—resolution—effusion of serum—coagulable lymph—fibrin—suppuration—character of healthy pus—ulceration—mortification—inflammatory fever—hectic.

Difference of inflammation, as affecting cellular tissue—mucous membranes—fibrous tissue—bone—synovial membrane.

Causes of inflammation. Predisposing: sanguine temperament—period of life—season previous to inflammation. Exciting: chemical or mechanical injury—sudden application of cold—heat—sympathy—metastasis—poison—proximate change in the capillaries—theory of inflammation.

Varieties of inflammation: acute—chronic—specific—scrophulous—syphilitic.

Treatment of acute—antiphlogistic as regards avoiding external stimuli—blood letting—purgatives—mercury—antimony—digitalis—colchicum—opium.

External remedies—warmth—cold—counter irritation.

Treatment of chronic inflammation.—Local and constitutional—iodine—alteratives—change of air, &c.

Hœmorrhage—the subject generally treated on—from exhalation—varieties of hœmorrhage—active — passive—vicarious—habitual—symptoms, and treatment.

Profluvia, dropsies—serous—cellular—active—and passive—suppressed perspiration, suddenness akin to inflammation—passive, arising from venous obstruction—visceral enlargments as liver—spleen—diseases of the heart—lungs—kidnies—symptoms and general treatment.

Causes of sudden death.

1. Syncope or beginning at the heart.
2. Death by coma from injury of the brain.
3. Asphyxia from impediment to the access air to the lungs.
4. Poisoned state of the blood itself.

*Abdominal Viscera.*

Diseases of the digestive organs, with general physiological sketch.

Diseases of the mouth—apthæ, &c.

Cynanche tonsillaris.

Inflammation of œsophagus—stricture.

Gastritis, schirrous pylorus.

Hœmatemesis.

Diarrhœa.

Dysentery, acute and chronic.

Cholera.

Enteritis.

Colic.

Peritonitis.

Dyspepsia.

Diabetes.

Diseases of the liver.

Hepatitis, acute and chronic.
Hepatic abcess.
Jaundice.
Diseases of the spleen.
Intestinal worms.

Diseases of the urinary organs.

Nephralgia—granular degeneration Nephritis.
Cystitis.

Diseases of thorcaic viscera—general view of the physiology of respiration—and the function of the organ—sthethoscope—auscultation and percussion.

Simple catarrh.
Laryngitis.
Cynanche trachealis.
Bronchitis.
Pneumonia
Hœmoptysis.
Asthma.
Phthisis.
Pleurisy.
Empyema.

Diseases of the organs of circulation, with general view of the physiology and sthethoscopic signs.

Pericarditis.
Carditis—Hypertrophy and atrophy.
Disease of the valves.

Diseases of the arteries.

Inflammation.

Ossification.
Aneurism.
Diseases of the veins.

Diseases of the brain and membranes, with general physiology of the structure and circulation.

Inflammation of the dura mater.
——— pia mater and arachnoid.
Encephalitis.
Hydrocephalus—acute and chronic.
Apoplexy.
Epilepsy.
Hemiplegia
Mania.

Diseases of the spinal column.
Tetanus.
Chorea.
Hydrophobia.
Hysteria.

Fever.
Of fever generally and the doctrines.
Intermittent.
Remittent.
Continued.
Typhus.
Exanthematous Fevers.
Small Pox.
Cow Pox.
Measles.
Scarlatina.

Chicken Pox.

Diseases of the skin.

Diseases of the blood.

Scorbutus.

Scrophula.

Gout.

Rheumatism.

## SURGERY.

### SECTION XIV.

1. The course of Surgery shall consist of not less than 70 lectures, and embrace the following subjects, viz.—

#### First Division.

#### Theory and Practice of Surgery.

*Inflammation.*

Theory of inflammation, local and constitutional symptoms of inflammation.

*Causes of Inflammation.*

Predisposing and exciting causes of inflammation, state of the blood vessels in inflammation.

*Treatment of Inflammation.*

General treatment of inflammation, state of the blood in inflammation, local or topical treatment.

*Terminations of Inflammation.*

*Adhesion.*

Description of the phenomena which takes place in adhesion, treatment to promote adhesion.

*Suppuration.*

Pus, its varieties, and characteristic appearances, constitutional and local symptoms of the formation of pus.

Treatment of suppuration.

*Ulceration.*

Division of ulcers.—Treatment of ulcers.

*Mortification.*

Of the terms mortification, gangrene, and sphacelus, causes of mortification. Local and constitutional treatment.

Question of amputation.

*Erysipelas.*

The simple or cutaneous erysipelas, ordinary causes, treatment.

The phlegmonous erysipelas, local and constitutional symptoms.—Treatment.

*Hospital gangrene.*

*Furunculus or boil.*

*Anthrax or carbuncle.*

*Injuries of the head.*

Concussion of the brain.

Inflammation of the brain.

Fractures of the skull with depression.

Compression of the brain, by bone, blood, and matter, consequent on inflammation.

Question of trephining.

Wounds of the scalp. The bloody tumor.

Potts tumor.

Fractures.

Simple fractures

Symptoms.

Callus—process of union.
Comminuted fracture.
Compound fracture.
Complicated fracture.
Treatment of fracture.

*Particular fractures.*

Fracture of the Fibula.
„ „ Tibia.
„ „ Tibia and Fibula.
„ „ Thigh bone.
Fracture through the condyles.
„ „ trocanters.
„ „ neck.
„ „ patella.
Fracture of the bones of the fore arm.
„ of the radius.
„ „ ulna.
„ „ olecranon.
„ „ radius and ulna.
„ „ humerus.
„ „ clavicle.
„ „ neck of the Scapula.
„ „ lower jaw.
„ „ ribs.
Partial fracture of bones in children.
Bending of bones—treatment of fractures.

*Dislocations.*

Particular dislocations.
Shoulder joint, different directions in which the head of the bone may be dislocated.

Dislocation of the os humeri backwards.

„ „ forwards.

„ „ into the axilla.

„ „ on the dorsum of the scapula.

Dislocation of the elbow joint.

„ „ wrist.

„ „ thumb.

„ „ fingers.

Dislocation of the hip joint.

Dislocation—upwards on the dorsum of the ilium.

„ „ downwards, or into the foramen ovale.

„ „ backwards, or into the ischiatic notch.

„ „ on the pubis.

Dislocation of the knee joint.

„ of the ankle joint.

Inflammation of bone, and of the periosteum.

Necrosis—external exfoliation, internal exfoliation.

Treatment of necroses.

Suppuration and caries of bone.

Exostosis.

Fibro-cartilaginous tumour of bone.

Medullary sarcomatous tumour of bone.

Diseases of the spine.

Lumber abscess.

Psoas abscess.

*Hernia.*

*Different kinds of Hernia*

Anatomy of Hernia.

Oblique inguinal hernia, direct inguinal hernia, causes of hernia. Treatment of hernia, operations for inguinal hernia Femoral hernia—operation for incarcerated hernia.

Aneurism.

True aneurism by dilatation, by rupture.

False aneurism.

Symptoms of.

Diagnosis of.

Causes of.

Treatment of aneurism.

The ligature. Varieties of ligature. The effects of a ligature upon an artery. Pressure.

Cold.

Treatment of false aneurism.

Varicose aneurism.

Aneurismal varix.

Aneurism by anastomosis.

*Hœmorrhage.*

Arterial hœmorrhage.

Venous „

Venereal disease, gonorrhœa, gleet, chancre.

Phymosis—Paraphymosis, warts, bubo.

Secondary symptoms.

Retention of urine.

Paralysis of the bladder, treatment.

Retention from spasm of the neck of the bladder.

Strictures of urethra.

Diseases of the prostate gland.

Extravasation of urine.

Puncture of the bladder.

Incontinence of urine.

Irritability of the bladder.

Stone in the bladder.

Symptoms of stone in the bladder.
Calculi in the urethra.
Hydrocele—disease of the testicle.
Hernia humoralis.
Piles.
Fistula in ano.
Diseases of the eye.
Inflammation of the conjunctiva—treatment.
Purulent opthalmia.
Strumous.
Treatment.
Nebula of the conjunctiva.
Granulations of conjunctiva.
Inflammation of the cornea.
Ulceration of the cornia.
Staphyloma.
Iritis.
Amaurosis.
Cataract—varieties of cataract.
Causes of cataract.
Fungus Hœmatodes of the eye.
Diseases of the eye-lids.
Fistula lachrymalis.

*External injuries.*

*Wounds.*

Incised, punctured, contused, and gun-shot wounds.

*Question of amputation.*

Burns and scalds.
Tumours—division of tumours, treatment of tumours.

## Second Division.

## Operative Surgery.

### *Instruments.*

The scalpel—methods of holding the scalpel. The bistoury—scissors—forceps—variety of hooks—saw. The cutting, or Liston's forceps—the tourniquet—tenaculum—ligature needle for sutures—aneurism needle.

Incisions.—Amputation.

„ „ of the fingers.
„ „ through the wrist joint.
„ „ of the fore arm.
„ „ „ arm.
„ „ through the shoulder joint.

Extirpation of the elbow joint.

Amputation of the toes.

„ through the tarsus.
„ between the tarsus and metatarsus.
„ of the leg below the knee.
„ of the thigh.
„ at the hip-joint.
„ by the flap.
„ by the circular incision.
„ of the lower jaw bone.
„ of the breast.

Extirpation of the upper jaw.

Ligatures on arteries—tying the arteria innominata.

„ „ common carotid.
„ „ subclavian.
„ „ brachial.
„ „ radial and ulnar.

Ligatures on arteries—tying the abdominal aorta.
„ „ common iliac.
„ „ internal iliac.
„ „ external iliac
„ „ femoral.
„ „ popliteal.
„ „ anterior and posterior tibial.

Operations on the eye.
„ for depression or couching.
„ extraction of the cataract.
„ for procuring solution, by breaking up.
„ Operations for artificial pupil.
„ Extirpation of the eye.

Operation on the eye lids.
„ for fistula lachrymalis.

Trephining.

Hare lip—removal of nasal polypi.

Lithotomy—lithotrity.

Puncturing the bladder.

Operations on the rectum.
„ on the scrotum, testicle, prepuce and penis.

The lectures shall be delivered on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 P. M.

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## MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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### SECTION XV.

1. The course will commence on the 15th of June of each year, and consist of not less than 70 lectures during

each Session, which shall be delivered on Tuesdays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M.

2. The following is an outline of the subjects that will be embraced in the course :

PART 1ST.

*The Female Sexual System in the unimpregnated state*: The pelvis obstetrically studied,—its shape—situation—size —structure—the brim—cavity and outlet—its axes and diameters—comparison of male and female—of infantile and adult pelvis.—*The soft parts* lining the pelvis,— blood vessels—nerves—lymphatics.—Application of our knowledge in illustration of natural gestation and parturition—adaption of the fœtal head to the passages ; *Variations* in the size and shape of pelvis—the standard pelvis—distortions — angular — eliptical — contracted and small pelvis—very large pelvis—Pelvimeters—*Diseases* of the pelvic bones—rachitis—mollities ossium—Diseases of the joints.

*Genital Organs. The External,* — vulva and perinœum—labia—nymphœ — hymen — clitoris —meatus, &c.— natural development of parts—and changes effected by puberty.—*Diseases* of the external parts—phlegmon— ulcers—tumors—inflammation and gangrene of vagina— gonorrhœa—lencorrhœa.—Diseases of nymphœ and hymen—Diseases of the rectum—hœmorrhoids—prolapsus —fissures—ascarides. — *The Internal organs.* Uterus— ovaries—tubes—ligaments. *Menstruation* — physiology of —ordinary period of its appearance—duration—cessation. —Diseases connected with the function—amenorrhœa— dysmenorrhœa—menorrhagia — chlorosis—hysteria— irritable uterus—neuralgia.—The Mammæ—structure and function.

PART 2ND.

*Generation.*—Laws of the animal reproduction — exception from—infusoria—entozoa— vegetable impregnation—varieties in the mode of fecundation—effects of a

single copulation in different animals—oviparous and viviparous generation.—Theories of generation, ancient and modern— *Conception* — ovarian changes produced by — Graafian vesicles—corpora lutea. *The Ovum* —its structure, and involucra—its development, growth, and nourishment—its progress through the tube—its entrance and deposit in the cavity of the womb.

PART 3RD.

*The Gravid Uterus.* Its size — situation —texture— muscular power—its contents—the fœtus—placenta—and membranes.—*Fœtus* at birth—size—weight—appearance— its brain and nervous system—its circulating system—its glandular system—viscera of abdomen—of the chest— changes produced by respiration — hydrostatic test— Ploncquet's test. Placenta—its structure and function—its diseases.— *Membranes and liquor amnii* — diseases of these—abortion—extra uterine fœtation.

PART 4TH.

*Duration of pregnancy.* Signs and evidences of pregnancy—signs of recent delivery—of previous pregnancies —of the death of the fœtus in utero—of its destruction after birth—of rape—other medico-legal investigations.

PART 5TH.

*Labor*—division into three stages—varieties of labor— natural and preternatural—latter divided into impeded labor—unnatural presentations—complicated labor—instrumental labor.—*Natural labor*—treatment of mother and child during the first month—*Impeded labor*—its cause and treatment—debility—exhaustion—rigidity of os uteri —prolapsus of—anterior lip of os uteri—tumors in pelvis and uterus—contractions of vagina—imperforate hymen— distortions of pelvis—management of impeded labor— ergot of rye—its properties and use, &c.;—*Complicated labor.*—Varieties of hœmorrhage before and after delivery —convulsions—retention of placenta—plurality of births.

—*Preternatural presentations*—abnormal presentation of head—face presentation—feet—breech—side and back—shoulder—arm—the operation of turning—funis presentation—presentation of placenta.—*Instrumental labor*—common to the other divisions, but made a separate class for convenience of description—forceps and vectis—embryotomy—cæsarian section—symphisotomy—induction of premature labor.

## Part 6th.

*Accidents and diseases consequent upon labor*—rupture of perinæum—inflammation of vaginal walls and subsequent sloughing — vesico-vaginal — and vesico-rectal fistula—retention of urine—inflammation of mammœ—abscess—sore nipples—after pains—suppression of lochia—excessive flow of.—Fevers—milk fever—miliary—common—Puerperal fever—varieties of puerperal fevers—simple—complicated with peritonitis—phlebitis—with matritis—hydriosis—gastro-intestinal irritation—phlegmasia dolens—puerperal mania—prolonged lactation.

## Part 7th.

*Diseases of Women in more advanced life*—general character of these— Diseases of uterine function—diseases of structure—uterine tumors—fleshy and soft polypi—Cauliflower excrescence—cancer — uterine and mammary—Tumors of appendages—fleshy tumor—ovarian dropsy.

## Part 8th.

*Diseases of Young Infants.*—accidents at birth—asphyxia injuries from instruments, &c.—fractured limbs—ruptures—hydrocele of cord—mother's marks—Deformities, congenital cataract—hare lip—tongue tied—imperforate vagina—urethra—anus—hermaphrodism—strophulus—intertrigo—jaundice—erysipelas—morbus ceruleus—skin bound—convulsions of infants;—Hereditary diseases—syphilis—scrofula—gout—phthisis—urinary diseases—mental peculiarities.

PART 9TH.

*Diseases of Children*—general management of children as respects nursing—weaning— food —vaccination, &c. Diseases of the digestive organs — Thrush—muguet, diptherite—Dentition—disease of—gastritis — gastro-enteritis— dyspepsia — peritonitis — diarrhœa — dysentery—cholera—colic—worms—atrophia—ablactatorum —mesenteric disease — Diseases of respiratory organ—scoryza—laryngitis—cynanche trachealis — catarrh — bronchitis—pneumonia —pleuritis — Diseases of nervous system—meningitis—hydrocephalus — convulsions —Fevers—common—infantile remittent—eruptive.

Examinations will be held at the conclusion of each separate subject, and clinical instruction given daily in the female wards, containing an average of 30 patients.

## MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

### SECTION XVI.

1. The course of Materia Medica and Therapeutics shall consist of not less than seventy lectures, and shall be delivered every session from the 15th of June to the 15th of March inclusive, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10-11 A. M.

2. It shall embrace a detailed account of the history, natural history, nature, properties, preparation, uses, and doses of all articles used in medicine, or known to possess remedial powers, derived from the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms.

3. The following is a general outline of the subjects referred to :—

1. General Introduction.

Therapeutics.

Mental and Corporal remedies.

Light—Heat—Cold—Electricity and Magnetism in their medicinal relations.

Food—diet and regimen—exercise and climate—mechanical and surgical agents.

Pharmacological Agents.

The means of ascertaining the effects of medicines, their active forces—physiological effects,—absorption—operation by nervous agency—remote action and general nature of their effects, and modifying circumstances, &c. Therapeutical effects—parts to which remedies are applied—classification of medicines, pharmacological and physiological.

## SPECIAL PHARMACOLOGY.

### INORGANIC KINGDOM.

*Oxygen* and its aqueous solution.

*Chlorine* and its combinations with oxygen.

*Iodine* and its combinations with oxygen.

*Bromine* and its combinations with oxygen, chlorine, and iodine.

*Hydrogen* and its compounds with oxygen, chlorine, and iodine.

*Nitrogen* and its compounds with oxygen, and hydrogen.

*Carbon* and its compounds with oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

Compound of boron and oxygen.

*Phosphorus* and Phosphoric acid.

*Sulphur* and its non-metallic compounds.

METALS.

Compounds of potassium—sodium—barium—calcium—magnesium—aluminum—antimony and arsenic. Gold—silver—mercury—copper—bismuth—lead—zinc—iron and their compounds—tin—and binoxide of manganese.

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## ORGANIC KINGDOM.

### VEGETABLE SUB-KINGDOM.

*Division* 1. *Cryptogamia*—algæ—lichens—fungi—lycopodiaceæ—filices.

*Division* 2. Phanerogamia.

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*Gramineæ—acoraceæ—araceæ—palmæ—melanthaceæ liliaceæ—smilaceæ—iridaceæ—tacaceæ—amaryllidaceæ—musaceæ—marantaceæ—zingiberaceæ—orchideæ—cycadaceæ—coniferæ—balsamaceæ—salicaceæ—cupulifeæ—ulmaceæ—urticaceæ—piperaceæ—euphorbiaceæ—aristolochiaceæ—lauraceæ—myristicaceæ—thymelaceæ—polygonaceæ—chenopodiaceæ—labiatæ—scrophulariaceæ—solanaceæ—boraginaceæ—convolrulaceæ—gentianaceæ—spigeliaceæ—asclepiadaceæ—apocyneæ—oleaeæ—styraceæ—pyrolaceæ—ericaceæ—lobeliaceæ—compositæ—valerianaceæ—rubiaceæ caprifoliaceæ--araliaceæ--umbelliferæ—cucurbitaceæ—myrtaceæ—lythraceæ—granateæ—rosaceæ—leguminosæ—terebinthaceæ—rhamnaceæ—simarubaceæ—rutaceæ—zygophylleæ—oxalideæ—vitaceæ—guttiferæ—aurantiaceæ—ternstromiaceæ—dipteraceæ—byttneriaceæ—malvaceæ—linaceæ—caryophyllaceæ—polygaleæ—violaceæ—cistaceæ—cruciferæ—papaveraceæ—menispermeæ—magnoliaceæ—ranunculaceæ,* and such other natural families producing indigenous remedies, as it may be deemed necessary to notice.

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### ANIMAL SUB-KINGDOM.

*Poriphera—radiata—mollusca—acticulata—insecta* and *vertebrata.*

The course will conclude with a general view of the relative value and effects of medicines arranged in the following classes:

Exhilirants.
Narcotics.
Contra-stimulants.
Antispasmodics.
Tonics.
Astringents.
Emetics.
Cathartics.
Emmenagogues.
Diuretics.
Diaphoretics.
Expectorants.
Sialogogues.
Counter-irritants.
The theory and art of prescribing.

Examinations will be held during the course, as often as practicable.

## MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

### SECTION XVII.

1. The toxicological department of the course shall be given with the lectures on Materia Medica, and embrace the consideration of all known poisonous substances, whether obtained from the animal, mineral or vegetable kingdoms.

2. In addition to the above, and in connection with toxicology, the subject of poisoning generally shall be

separately discussed, with a detail of the mode of action of poisons—causes of death from and classification of them—mode of investigating cases—evidence of poisoning in the living and dead subjects, as ascertained from chemical analysis, or from experiments on animals—together with the means of ascertaining death from diseases and other causes, as distinguished from poisoning, where the one bears a near and suspicious resemblance to the other.

3. The other subjects treated of shall be—*Wounds*, in their civil and criminal relations—*Infanticide—Drowning—Hanging—Strangulation—Suffocation—Death from lightning, cold and starvation—Pregnancy—Delivery— Rape—Birth—Inheritance—Legitimacy—Superfœtation — Impotence—Sterility—Age and Identity—Malingering or feigned diseases—Insanity in all its civil and criminal relations —Medical Police—Life Assurance and Medical Evidence.*

4. The lectures shall be delivered once or twice a week, as may be found necessary to complete the course, from the 1st of October to the 15th of March inclusive.

## MEDICAL HOSPITAL.

### SECTION XVIII.

1. The hospital attached to the Medical College is divided between the Professors of Surgery and Medicine. It consists of three wards capable of holding in all 112 beds. One ward shall be given up entirely to each Professor for the reception of native medical and surgical cases, and the other for the European patients be divided between them.

The hospital shall be open for the reception of all Europeans laboring under either severe medical disease or injury, who may apply for relief, or who may be sent in by the Police. The patients shall all be dieted ac-

cording to the annexed diet roll, and the charge for the diet of each patient shall be for Europeans four annas, and for natives one anna per diem.

2. On the admission of a patient into hospital he shall be sent to bed, his clothes shall be removed, and taken care of, and he shall have a hospital dress of clean linen put on. He shall be immediately seen by the House Surgeon, who, in cases of emergency shall prescribe, or otherwise wait until the daily visits of the Professor, which take place at half past one o'clock, when the plan of treatment will be laid down. The disease shall be noted on a ticket with the diet, date of admission, &c.

3. For the due observance of order and regularity in the hospital, a table of rules shall be hung up for the inspection of all the patients. The native patients and the European shall receive the same degree of attention. Co.'s Rs. 500 per month, shall be allowed to cover the expenses of the hospital.

4. The Professor of Medicine shall have six clinical clerks ; four of whom shall be native students and two Europeans. These shall be selected in rotation from the students. The appointment shall be held for two months by each, and during this period all the Native and European patients should be divided equally amongst them. The names of the clinical clerks will be noted on the entrance to the hospital ; and as each patient is admitted, he will be placed under the care of the student whose turn is next.

5. On the case being handed over to the clinical clerk, it will be his duty to take an account of the previous history, the present state of symptoms of the disease, &c., these will be noted down in his book. The treatment will then be ordered by the Professor which will likewise be written down, and from day to day as the case progresses towards recovery or fatal termination, the case is to be kept up ; so that each clinical clerk may be furnished with a valuable practical record of each individual case, which he can refer to on after occasions, and which may serve him as a guide when he enters on his own duties as an independent practitioner.

The history of both the Native and European cases is to be kept in detail in the same manner, the books examined, the clinical clerk's statement read at the bedside on the admission of each new case, and the books will be inspected every Saturday to ascertain that the cases are carefully kept, proper attention paid to the duly entering of the treatment, and the cases being written with neatness and attention to spelling.

6. Each student will be shewn how to conduct an examination so as to form his diagnosis, and will be questioned as to the plan of treatment, and why he proposes such and such a course. The chief symptoms from diagnosis in each case will be pointed out, and the several varieties of any one disease occurring in hospital, and calling for different plans of treatment will be shewn; and the clinical clerk recommended to take three or four cases of the same disease, that he may be made conversant with differences as produced by age, habit, &c.

7. When the case terminates fatally, the body will be examined by the clinical clerk before the Professor, the morbid changes noted, and the subject will be taken into the lecture room, and shewn to the assembled pupils, who will have the opportunity of observing the whole history of the case, and have admirable means for the study of pathology and morbid anatomy. This subject will never be lost sight of; for the illustration of the lectures morbid specimens will constantly be brought to the notice of the pupils, or the disease illustrated as fully as can be, by the representation of plates on morbid anatomy.

8. Whenever the disease is so striking as to deserve preservation, the part will be removed and handed over to the Curator, who from the written history of the disease, will be able to make the preparation valuable and instructive.

9. That the students may be acquainted with the modus operandi of medicines, they will be frequently questioned in the hospital as to the effects of remedies, their doses,

and how they are prepared. They will be required to see the medicine prepared, and frequently to compound them themselves.

10. A general register of all the cases admitted into hospital shall be kept, and available for statistical purposes. A summary of the hospital cases, &c. shall be drawn up every year for the Council of Education.

11. To enable the students to have a knowledge of vaccination, a native vaccinator will attend one day in the week, and they will have the opportunity of performing the operation themselves, and observing the true character of the Jennerian Cowpock.

12. In concluding this notice it may be stated that the great aim will be to make all the lectures and instruction as practical as possible, and to give the students that knowledge which will enable them to make their own enquiries with a case, to form their own diagnosis and determine on the plan of treatment, without having their mind confined by nosological arrangements, or by treating a disease according to its name, rather than by the general symptoms, period of disease, habits and strength of the patient.

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## 13. TABLE OF DIET FOR EUROPEAN PATIENTS.

BREAKFAST.

| *Full Diet.* | *Milk Diet* | *Low Diet.* | *Spoon Diet.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tea ¼ ounce.<br>Bread 1 lb.<br>Butter 1 ounce.<br>Sugar ½ ounce.<br>Milk ½ measure (2 dr.) | Tea ¼ ounce.<br>Bread 1 lb.<br>Sugar ½ ounce.<br>Milk ½ measure. | Tea ¼ ounce.<br>Bread 8 ounces.<br>Sugar ½ ounce.<br>Milk ½ measure. | Tea ¼ ounce.<br>Sugar ½ ounce.<br>Milk ½ measure. |

DINNER.

| *Full Diet.* | *Milk Diet.* | *Low Diet.* | *Spoon Diet.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| A pint of broth, with barley grains and onions, mutton 1 pound, salt ½ ounce, pepper for soup 1 drachm. | 2 pints of milk, with or without rice. | A pint of broth, 8 ounces of mutton or 1 chicken. | 4 ounces of sago, with ½ an ounce of sugar. |

SUPPER.

| *Full Diet.* | *Milk Diet.* | *Low Diet.* | *Spoon Diet.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tea ¼ ounce.<br>Sugar ½ ounce.<br>Milk ½ measure. | Tea ¼ ounce.<br>Sugar ½ ounce.<br>Milk ½ measure. | Tea ¼ ounce.<br>Sugar ½ ounce.<br>Milk ½ measure. | Tea ¼ ounce.<br>Sugar ½ ounce.<br>Milk ½ measure. |

ARTICLES COMPOSING THE DIFFERENT HEADS OF DIET PER DIEM.

| *Full.* | *Milk.* | *Low.* | *Spoon.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meat 1 pound.<br>Bread 1 pound.<br>Butter 1 ounce.<br>Milk 1 measure.<br>Sugar 1 ounce.<br>Tea ¼ an ounce.<br>Rice 2 ounces, 1 for congee.<br>Salt ½ an ounce.<br>Onions one ounce for soup.<br>Pepper 1 drachm for ditto.<br>Barley ½ an ounce for ditto.<br>Flour ½ an ounce for ditto.<br>Fire wood 2 seers. | Bread one pound.<br>Milk 2 pints.<br>Do. 1 measure for Tea.<br>Sugar 1 ounce<br>Tea ¼ an ounce.<br>Rice 2 ounces.<br>Firewood 2 seers. | Meat 8 ounces.<br>Bread 8 ounces.<br>Milk 1 measure.<br>Sugar 1 ounce.<br>Tea ¼ an ounce.<br>Rice 2 ounces.<br>Salt ½ an ounce.<br>Onions 1 ounce.<br>Pepper 1 drach.<br>Barley ½ ounce.<br>Flour ½ ounce.<br>Firewood 2 seers. | Bread 8 ounces.<br>Sago 4 ounces.<br>Sugar 1½ ounce.<br>Tea ¼ ounce.<br>Milk 1 measure.<br>Rice 2 ounces.<br>Firewood 2 seers. |

Extras, such as Rice, Puddings, Eggs, Fish, Vegetables, Beefsteak, Mutton Chops, Beer, Wine, Jelly, Arrow Root, &c. when ordered.

TABLE OF DIET FOR NATIVE PATIENTS.

| HINDOOS. | MAHOMEDANS. |
|---|---|
| *Breakfast* 8 A. M. | *Breakfast* 9 A. M. |
| Rice 5 chittacks.<br>Dholl 1 chittack. | Rice 3½ chittacks.<br>Dholl 1 chittack. |
| *Dinner* 4 P. M. | *Dinner* 3 P. M. |
| Rice 5 chittacks.<br>Fish Curry and Vegetables. | Rice 3½ chittacks.<br>Meat Curry and Vegetables. |
| | *Supper* 7 P. M. |
| | Rice 3½ chittacks<br>Meat Curry and Vegetables. |

The Mahomedan patients get meat curry three times a week, and fish curry on the intermediate days. The extras are pigeons curried or boiled, chuppaties or flour cakes, &c. Those on milk diet have one seer of milk, with the usual allowance of rice made into congee or gruel, with one ounce of sugar. Those on spoon diet have four ounces of sago, with one ounce of sugar and a pint of milk.

Each patient is allowed ½ an ounce of tobacco daily and one seer of firewood for cooking.

## SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

### SECTION XIX.

1. The Surgical Hospital shall be under charge of the Professor of Surgery and open at all hours, day and night, for the reception of Europeans and Natives, who on admission shall be placed in their distinct wards, and immediately attended to by the "Dressers," and the House Surgeon.

2. All cases of importance shall be promptly reported to the Professor of Surgery, who will attend to render his advice, and to perform any operation that may be required, or to direct the treatment of such serious cases.

3. The current duties of the Hospital shall be performed by four of the senior students, who shall be elected "Dressers" in rotation every three months, two from the European, and two from the Native pupils.

4. The duty of the dressers shall be the immediate charge and treatment of the patients under the direction of the Professor of Surgery. To take a history of each case on admission and to keep a daily journal of its progress, and the treatment pursued. The Dressers shall be responsible for the due administration of the medicines prescribed, for attention to the wants and comforts of the sick, and for the cleanliness and observance of good order in the wards under their charge.

5. The Professor shall visit the Hospital daily at which visit the students of the senior class shall attend to witness the practice and to receive clinical instruction. The Dressers alone shall be permitted to take charge of cases, apply apparatus, &c. &c. The Professor shall select the most important and instructive cases under treatment, for the clinical lectures to be delivered every Friday.

6. The Dressers shall only be allowed to perform the very minor operations of Surgery (on the living subject) and those by express permission of the Professor alone: all operations of importance being performed by the Professor himself, in presence of the students.

7. The four "Dressers" shall be in attendance at the College Hospital all day, and one Dresser shall reside on the premises during the night, as well as the House Surgeon.

## FEMALE HOSPITAL.

### SECTION XX.

1. The Female Hospital is open for the reception of all the classes of women, European and native born.

2. This Hospital contains wards for medical and surgical cases, and a department especially devoted to Midwifery, and is capable of accommodating eighty patients.

3. The whole shall be under the charge of the Professor of Midwifery.

4. Under the professor of Midwifery shall be placed the Sub-assistant Surgeon in charge, who shall reside in the Hospital in the quarters appropriated for that purpose.

5. The resident Sub-assistant Surgeon shall superintend the general arrangements of the female wards, the diet and clothing of the patients and the administration of medicine ; he shall also take charge of all cases on admission, and place them under the care of one of the clinical clerks, attending himself to the patient, advising, if necessary, from the severity or urgency of the case. He shall consider himself especially responsible for the cases of labor, and watch their progress during parturition, although they may be in immediate charge of one of the clinical clerks, taking care that the patient is kept quiet, and free from every unnecessary intrusion or annoyance.

6. The resident Sub-assistant Surgeon shall indent upon the Apothecary for such articles as he may require for the Hospital, receiving previously the counter-signature or order of the Professor.

7. In cases requiring immediate advice from the Professor in charge of the Hospital, the resident Sub-assistant Surgeon shall send due notice to the former, and it shall be his duty to point out at the ordinary time of visit to that

officer, all new patients who have been admitted, to bring to his notice any peculiar circumstances connected with the cases already in Hospital, and to refer to him upon any subject connected with the management of the wards, which may need the advice and attention of his superior officer or the College Council. The resident Sub-assistant Surgeon shall see that the directions of the Professor in charge are obeyed.

8. The clinical clerks shall be selected from the senior students they shall take charge of such cases as the Professor or the resident Sub-assistant Surgeon may appoint. They shall enter in their books a report of these cases daily, and read it at the time of the visit, noting down the directions for treatment given by the Professor, and asking his advice, or that of the resident Sub-assistant Surgeon, where they need further assistance.

9. They shall visit their patients at least twice daily, oftener if necessary.

10. In cases of labour, the clinical clerk in charge of the case shall take care to be easily found when parturition begins, not absenting himself unnecessarily from home at the time when the labor is expected to come on. If possible it would be desirable that the student in charge of labor cases should reside almost entirely at the Hospital. When he is called to a labor case, he shall not leave it without placing another competent person in charge of the patient until delivery be completed, or until the House Surgeon shall tell him that he may safely depart.

11. He shall not act upon his own responsibility in any situation of the smallest difficulty, but at once consult the resident Sub-assistant Surgeon, and if necessary the Professor.

12. He shall treat the patients kindly, with due delicacy, and take care that the nurse and other attendants give the necessary assistance and medicines when required ; any misconduct or negligence on the part of the servants or the

patients under his immediate charge, he shall report to the resident Sub-assistant Surgeon, who if he thinks proper will inform the Professor, but the clinical clerk shall on no account think himself entitled to give orders on these subjects himself, or dispute with the patients or servants.

13. It shall be the duty of the resident Sub-assistant Surgeon to report to the Professor the behaviour of the clinical clerks should they misconduct themselves in any way.

14. Besides the clerks, there shall be two students of the Secondary School attached to the Female Hospital, whose duty it will be to administer the medicines and dress the patient, write the prescriptions in Hindoostanee and attend to the directions of the House Surgeon.

15. The establishment of servants, &c. shall be as follows :—

3 Bearers.
2 Nurses.
1 Hindoo Cook.
1 Moslem ditto.
1 Bheesty.
1 Bhaury or Water Carrier.
2 Sweepers.
1 Matranee.

16. The diet roll of the general wards of the Female Hospital, shall be the same as in the Male.

17. The patients in the obstetric ward, shall, in lieu of diet, receive two annas per diem ; their food to be cooked if they choose it, by the hospital cook.

# MUSEUM.

## SECTION XXI.

1. The Museum shall be under the immediate control and management of the Curator, who shall be accountable to the Council of Education and College Council for its proper condition.

2. The Museum shall be open daily from 10 to 4, during term time and the long vacation, Sundays and holydays excepted. On Wednesdays and Thursdays for general visitors, on all other days for the students of the College.

3. Any of the Professors or Teachers of the College can give admission to the Museum.

4. With a view to prevent any inconvenient crowding of the Museum, the number of students or of visitors at one time shall be limited to six; to be received in order of their application, by entering their names in the visitors' book, which shall be kept in charge of the Assistant Curator for that purpose.

5. Every morbid specimen sent from the College Hospital shall be accompanied by a written ticket, stating—

1. Its nature.

2. By whom sent.

3. For what purpose.

4. Book, and page of book, in which the case is registered.

6. The dresser or clinical clerk in charge of the case,

from which the morbid specimen has been obtained, shall, within twenty-four hours, send in a report of the case, together with the results of the post mortem examination as entered in the hospital register.

7. One of the domes employed in the Anatomical Department shall be directed by the Apothecary to attend all post mortem examinations, with a vessel filled with arsenical solution, and to receive specimens, which may be required for illustrating clinical lectures, or preservation in the Museum.

8. The Curator shall always be informed through the resident assistant of any intended post mortem examination, and the time at which it is to take place, to enable him, if possible, to attend.

9. All cases shall be stitched in a book, and the number of each case shall correspond with that of the preparation.

10. No specimen shall on any account be removed from the Museum, without the entry in a book kept for the purpose, of its number and receipt, signed with the name of the person removing it. The resident assistant shall be held responsible for any infringement of this rule.

11. The Professors and European Teachers of the College alone, shall remove specimens for illustrating lectures, and should they be required for the same purpose by any of the native teachers, an application for permission to do so, shall be made to the Curator, or in his absence to the Secretary.

12. A copy of the rules relating to students and visitors shall be written out, pasted on a board, and suspended in some prominent part of the Museum, and likewise be translated into Urdu, for the information of the secondary students and native visitors.

13. The students who may visit the Museum are distinctly to understand that any violation of these rules on their part, or any resistance to their execution, will be visited with the severe displeasure of the College Council, in addition to a prevention of their visiting privilege.

14. No visitors shall be allowed to handle any of the preparations in the Museum.

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## LIBRARY.

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### SECTION XXII.

1. The books are intended for the use of all persons connected with the Medical College, who are capable of making good use of them, viz. the Professors, Teachers, and Pupils of all classes.

2. They shall always be available on application to the Librarian, who shall remain in the Library, daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., during which time the Library shall always be open in term time and vacation, Sundays and General Holidays excepted. The Librarian shall be under the immediate orders of the Secretary, to whom he shall be responsible for the proper discharge of his duties, and from whom also he shall receive all instructions connected with his department.

3. All students shall be allowed to take books home for private study, on the following conditions:

*a.*—Not more than two volumes to be issued at the same time, to the same individual.

*b.*—These volumes to be returned before others can be allowed.

*c.*—A duodecimo volume not to be retained longer than a fortnight, an octavo a month, and a quarto or folio two months, unless under special circumstances.

*d.*—No Plates, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, or other similar works of reference, to be removed without special permission, and in the event of their being allowed to be taken home, to be returned with as little delay as possible.

*e.*—The Librarian shall keep a register of all works lent out in which the person taking them must sign a written receipt which shall be cancelled on returning the volumes.

*f.*—Any person losing or damaging a volume, must pay its value, or replace it with a similar book, and in the event of its belonging to a set of volumes, if he cannot replace it within a period of three months, he must pay the value of the whole set.

*g.*—Any person having a book in his possession, must return it on application from the Librarian, although within the limited time for which it may be retained.

4. Any volume or volumes required for the temporary use of the English or military classes, may be removed from the Library, the respective teachers being responsible for the department under their superintendence.

5. Any book required for reference during the lectures of any Professor may be taken out of the Library, but not without the Librarian's being made acquainted with its removal. The time during which such volumes are lent, will be regulated by circumstances, but they are not in any such cases to be taken out of the College.

6. Books borrowed by one person, must in no case be transferred by him to another, but invariably returned to the Library, when no longer required, or when the time allowed for their perusal shall have expired.

7. Any students disregarding or violating the above

regulations, shall be refused access to the Library, or subjected to such other punishment as may be deemed deserved.

8. All books removed from the shelves must be restored to their proper places, and any students wilfully defacing or disarranging them, shall be deprived of the privilege of entering the Library.

9. Any student or other person employed in the College, detected purloining the books or any other property belonging to the College, shall be recommended to the Council of Education for immediate expulsion.

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Sanders and Cones, Typs., No. 4, Tank-Square.